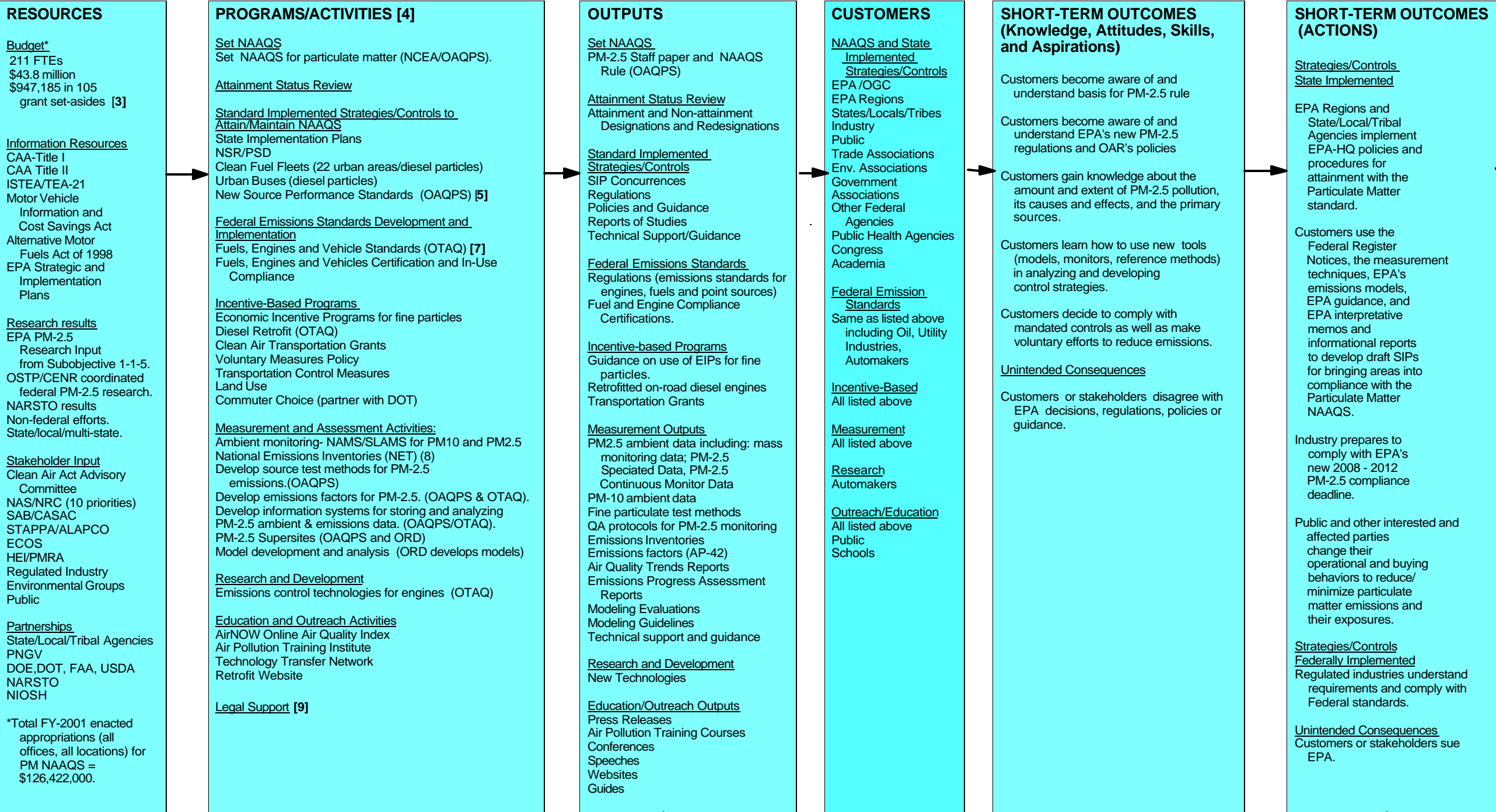
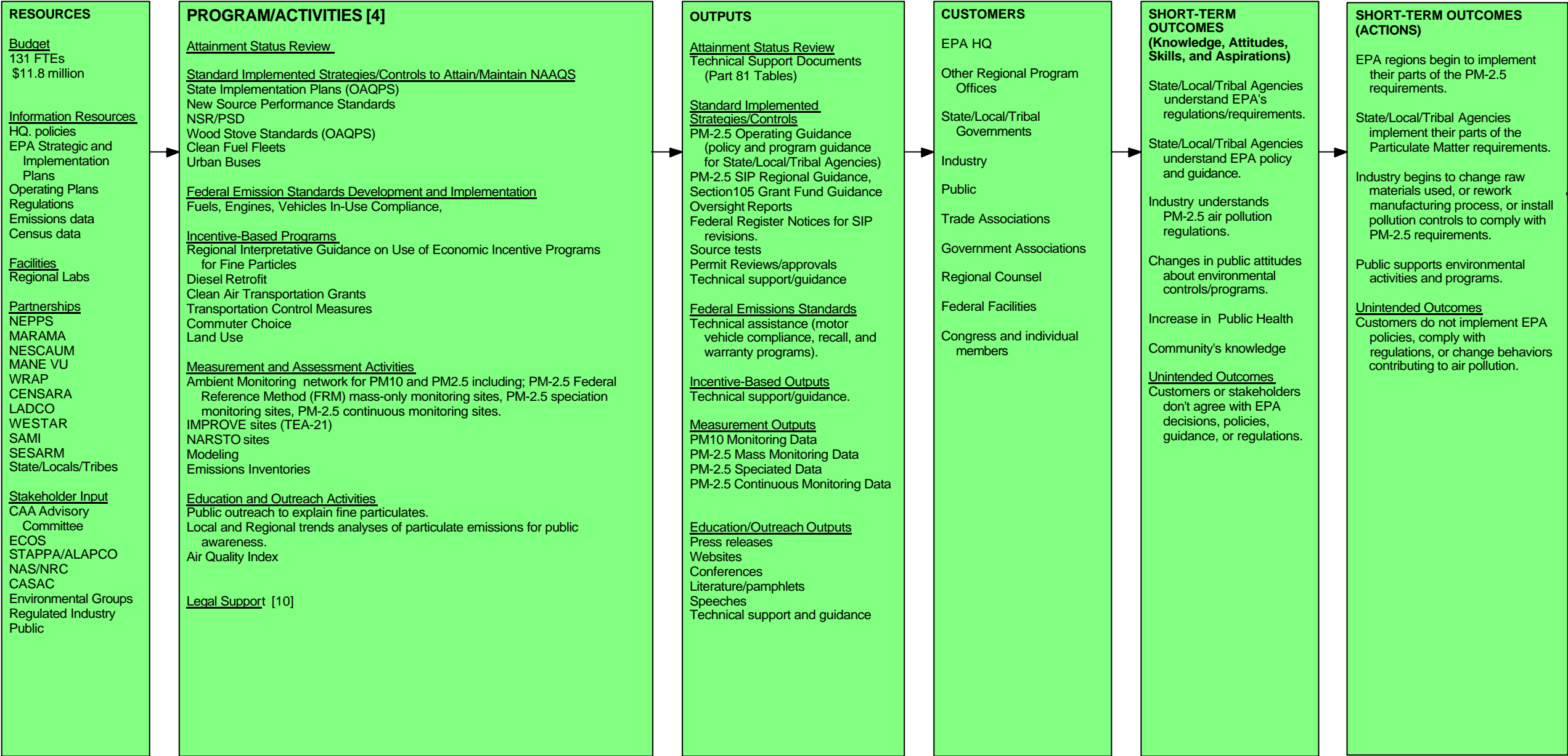


Logic Model for Subobjective 1.1.2: NAAQS for Particulate Matter (Draft)

EPA HEADQUARTERS





RESOURCES

Budget  
\$69.9 million in 105 grant funds  
Fees from Title V sources  
Fees from FESOPs  
I&M fees  
DOT-CMAQ funds

Information Resources:  
EPA regulations  
HQ policies and guidance memos  
HQ Operating Plans  
HQ MOA  
State Delegation  
State Regulations  
Technical Support

Partnerships  
EPA HQ and Regions  
NEPPS  
STAPPA/ALAPCO  
ECOS  
CAPF (opt-in grant)  
OTC  
MARAMA  
NESCAUM  
MANE VU  
LADCO  
CENSARA  
SESARM  
SAMI  
WRAP  
WESTAR

Stakeholder Input  
Regulated community  
Environmental Groups  
Public  
Politicians

PROGRAM/ACTIVITIES [4]

Attainment Status Review

Standard Implemented Strategies/Controls to Attain/Maintain NAAQS  
State Implementation Plans (SIPs) (OAQPS)  
New Title V Permits for Major Sources (OAQPS)  
Wood stove standards  
Clean Fuels programs for fine particles [e.g.,low sulfur gasoline] (OTAQ)  
Tier II Tailpipe standards (OTAQ)  
Diesel Engine Standards (OTAQ)  
Clean Fleets (OTAQ)  
Urban Buses (OTAQ)  
State fuels program under 211(c) 4(c)

Federal Emissions Standards Implementation  
Fuels, Engines, Vehicle In-use Compliance

Incentive-Based Programs  
Programs differ smong states - examples include:  
- Diesel Retrofit  
- Clean Air Transportation Grants  
- Transportation Control Measures  
- Commuter Choice  
- Land Use  
- State guidance to industry on Economic Incentive Programs

Measurement and Assessment Activities  
Ambient modeling for PM10 and PM2.5 including:  
- PM-2.5 FRM sites  
- PM-2.5 Speciation sites  
- PM-2.5 Continuous sites  
- PM-2.5 Supersites  
State special/hot spot monitoring  
Modeling  
Emissions Inventories

Education and Outreach Activities  
Public outreach to explain fine particulates.  
Local trends analyses of PM-2.5 emissions for public awareness  
Air Quality Index

OUTPUTS

Attainment Status  
Attainment demonstrations  
Requests for Redesignations

Standard Implemented Strategies/Controls  
State regulations  
SIPs and SIP revisions  
NSR/PSD permits  
FESOP permits

Federal  
Compliance assistance

Incentive-Based Outputs  
EIPs applied to fine particles  
Subsidies  
Vouchers

Measurement Outputs  
Ambient monitoring data/reports for PM10 and PM2.5 including:  
- PM-2.5 Mass Monitoring Data  
- PM-2.5 Speciated Data  
- PM-2.5 Continuous Monitoring Data  
- Special/Hot Spot Monitoring Data  
Emissions Inventories  
Studies and Analyses

Education/Outreach Outputs  
State Trends report on PM-2.5 ambient levels  
Data on Local PM-2.5 emissions  
Pamphlets  
Press Releases  
Websites  
TV and Radio messages

CUSTOMERS

Regulated Industry  
Public  
EPA HQ  
Regions  
Public Health Agencies  
Academia

SHORT-TERM OUTCOMES (Knowledge, Attitudes, Skills, and Aspirations)

Industry understands permit requirements

Public becomes aware of pollution control requirements and programs.

Public becomes aware of activities that cause or contribute to particulate matter pollution.

EPA hears state concerns with PM-2.5 implementation.

Unintended Outcomes  
Industry does not agree with EPA and/or State regulations and requirements.

SHORT-TERM OUTCOMES (ACTIONS)

Industry changes raw materials used, reworks manufacturing processes, installs controls.

Industry complies with PM-2.5 emissions limits by the mandated 2008 - 2012 compliance deadlines.

Public complies with pollution control programs.

Public changes behaviors that contribute to fine particle pollution.

Unintended Outcomes  
Industry or public does not comply with EPA and State regulations and requirements or change behaviors contributing to pollution.

**OTHER EPA AND NON-EPA PROGRAMS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO REDUCED PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS**

EPA GOAL 1 PROGRAMS

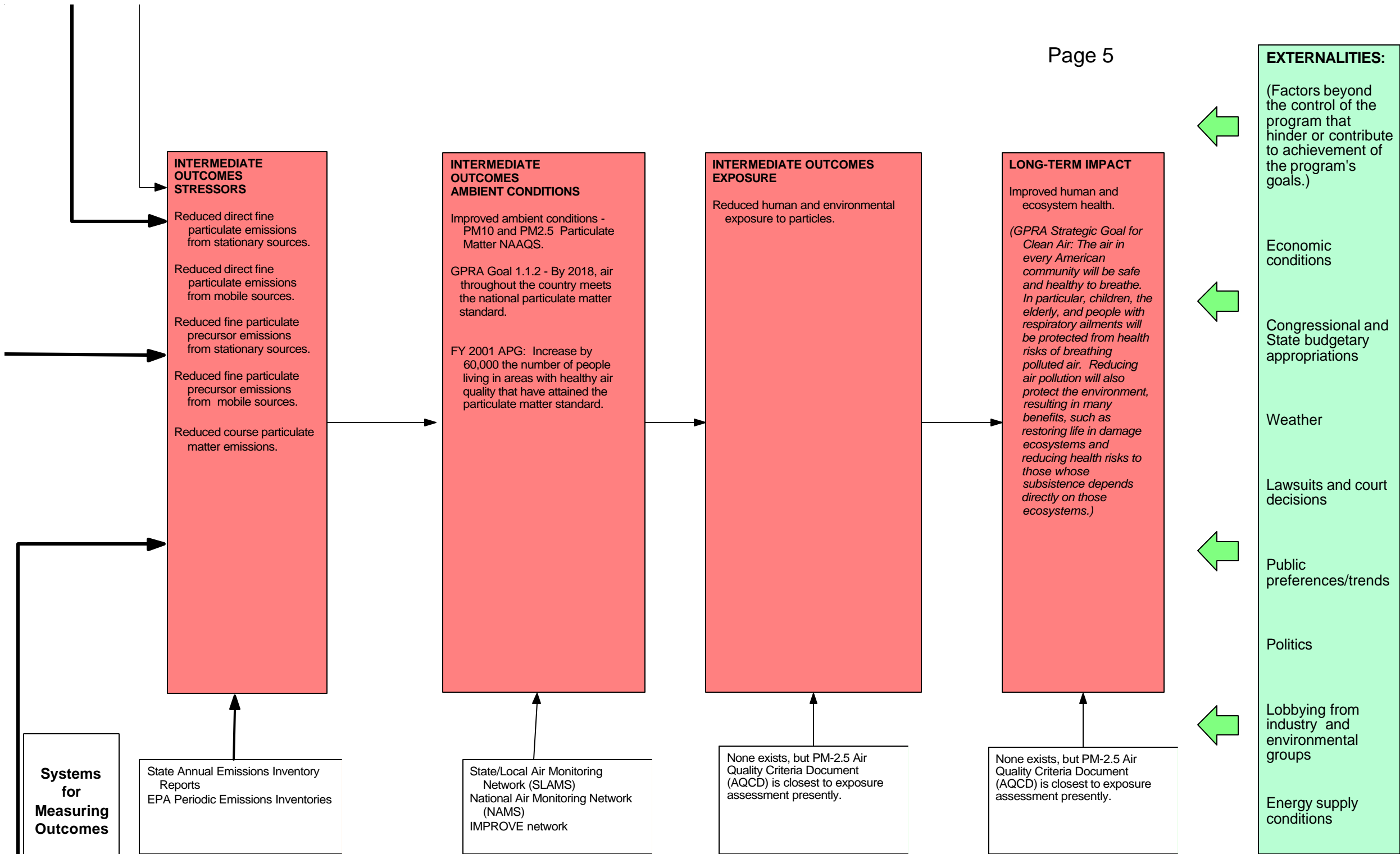
Subobjective 1.1.1 - Attain ozone NAAQS  
Subobjective 1.1.3 - Improve Visibility  
Subobjective 1.1.5 - Attain Sulfur Dioxide NAAQS  
Subobjective 1.1.6 - Attain Nitrogen Dioxide NAAQS  
Subobjective 1.2.3 - Reduce Cancer and Non-Cancer Risks From Air Toxics  
Subobjective 1.3.1 - Reduce Acid Rain Precursors

EPA NON-GOAL 1 PROGRAMS

Goal 4 - Preventing Pollution and Reducing Risk in Communities, Homes, Workplaces and Ecosystems  
Goal 6 - Reduction of Global and Cross-Border Environmental Risks (e.g., Green Lights, Energy STAR)  
Goal 8 - Sound Science, Improved Understanding of Environmental Risks, and Greater Innovation to Address Environmental Problems  
Goal 9 - A Credible Deterrent to Pollution and Greater Compliance with the Law [6]

FEDERAL AGENCY PROGRAMS

Department of Transportation (e.g., Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, Clean Fuels, Commuter Choice)  
Department of Energy  
Department of Agriculture



**FOOTNOTES:**

- [1] = This model was prepared based on EPA planning and budget documents, numerous EPA web-based information, applicable statutes and regulations, interviews with EPA officials on the preliminary versions of the model. We did not discuss the model or its contents with EPA external stakeholders such as Congressional members, Oversight committees, industry groups, environmental groups or state agencies.
- [2] = Presently a PM-10 program is being implemented. A PM-2.5 standard was promulgated in 1997, but implementation through attainment demonstrations and State Implementation Plans is pending the acquisition and review of three years of ambient air monitoring data. Under a Presidential Directive, parts of a PM -2.5 program are currently being implemented. These activities include the collection of three years of ambient monitoring data for future attainment designations and speciation analyses, the gathering of preliminary emission inventory data and issuing guidance. The PM standard is currently under review and new standards are expected to be promulgated in 2002. The model reflects the implementation of the pre-1997 PM-10 standard and how the PM-2.5 program is expected to function following the promulgation of the future standards. Significant activities, pertinent to PM-2.5, are currently underway. These activities are outlined in bold letters to provide the status of the PM-2.5 program.
- [3] = National set-asides are used by EPA Headquarters with the agreement of the states, to provide services to the states (e.g. training delivery) that can be more efficiently accomplished through EPA headquarters than having each individual state perform the function on its own.
- [4] = Activities are divided into categories which capture related activities. The categories list general programs or strategies in place, not the specific activities being conducted. Activities or programs that do not receive funding from this GPRA subobjective are not listed. Cross-cutting infrastructure activities that support all Goal 1 subobjectives (e.g. resource management, information management, Title V permitting, and Tribal programs) are not listed here.
- [5] = EPA sets the national standards and implementation is normally delegated to the states.
- [6] = OECA activities include: developing enforcement-related rulemakings, policy, and guidance; ensuring enforceability of rules; setting national enforcement priorities; investigating and deterring violations; participating in civil and administrative case negotiations, litigation and settlements; managing national enforcement programs; collecting and integrating compliance and enforcement data; developing enforcement initiatives; and, coordinating enforcement activities with States, Locals, Tribes, EPA Regions, OGC, DOJ and other Federal Agencies. Most state and local agencies are authorized to operate federal air regulatory programs which includes conducting compliance monitoring activities such as on-site inspections and initiating appropriate enforcement actions in response to identified violations
- [7] = Development of standards for all types of engines, fuels and vehicles.
- [8] = Fully or partially funded by national grant set-asides.
- [9] = OGC provides advice/legal support in developing rules, handling lawsuits, Congressional Inquiries, document requests, FOIA requests and Discovery Requests from DOJ.
- [10] = OGC provides advice/legal support for: adverse comments on a SIP, non-attainment programs, high profile facilities, source redesignations, Title V issues and increased sanctions.